WASHINGTON.

Preliminary Meeting of the Potter Committee.

OPEN SESSIONS DETERMINED ON.

Visiting Statesmen the Objective Point of Attack.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Forthcoming Address of the Tennessee Delegation.

NO ATTACK ON "THE TITLE" MEDITATED.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1878.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE AT WORK-PLAN OF THE INVESTIGATION AS DEVELOPED - COURSE OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

The Electoral Investigating Committee held two sessions to-day. The first, in the forenoon, was short, but the second, in the afternoon, lasted two hours, the chief part of the time being occupied in discuss ing the propriety of conducting the investigation with open doors. General Butler insisted that the sessions should be secret, and held that the committee could not properly perform its work on any other plan. He said the com-mittee outht first to hear the testimony and then give out only such as might be pronounced proper for the public to know; that in all investigations of this character innocent men's names are dragged in and often through malice on the part of witnesses; that for the protection of parties who might be unjustly connected in some way with the alleged frauds the committee should hold everything secret. If the doors were opened, he said, the press would take held of half told testimony and guess at the rest and thus do harm. He also contended for secret ses sions on the score of convenience. He objected to be ing crowded and jostled about every day by the crowds who would be certain to press into the small rooms.

the other mem era contended for open sessions and called particular attention to the fact that the refusal to make public their proceedings had already met with very general disapproval. It was urged that the committee had indicated at the beginning its purpose to noid open sessions, and they could not consistently adopt any other course. Finally, General Butler yielded and a motion to hold open sessions was quantmously adopted.

Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, formally announced to the committee that he was compelled to decline serving on account of ill health. He said he had not resigned earlier because he expected to make the trip to Florida with the sub-committee, but his physician had forbidden even that. He would retire, he said, and Mr. Springer, of Illinois, had been chosen to take his place on the committee. After the committee adjourned Mr. Potter said it

had been the intention of the committee all along to hold open sessions when taking testimony, and no essions had ever been adopted. He said that the en sessions would apply only to the taking of testiony; that when the committee wished to discuss any siness of evidence or confer it would hold executive retary Sherman and his attorney during the exami so inform the Secretary. But neither Secretary erman nor his attorney will be permitted to crossexamine witnesses. The committee, he said, will o that with a due regard for the interests of all rived from Philade phia this morning, was not ex e committee to hear him before tomorrow; that he, as chairman of the committee, subpænaed Anderson by telegraph in order to give him due notice, and anderson came on immediately. Secretary Sherman had been notified to be on hand son would be examined to-morrow morning, beginung at ten o'clock.

The sub-committees to visit Florida and Louisians gave not been definitely made up. They have been suggested and the republican members have designeted Mesers. Reed and Hiscock to represent their party, but the democrats may make some change, as there is some dissatisfaction among them. Mr. Mc. Mahon was expected to have charge of one of the subcommittees, and it may be arranged so that he will go to Florida in place of Mr. Hunton. Mr. Blackburn may have charge of the Louisiana sub-committee. The sub-committees will not leave within ten days.

The letter addressed to Secretary Sherman notifies resolution who is affected by the testimony may be present in person and by counsel and may offer testimony in his own benalf. The committee adhere to the usual practice that all questions shall be asked through the committee.

The plan of the committee, so far as it has de veloped, looks mainly to an attempt to involve the visiting statesmen in knowledge of and participation in election frauds. The republicans do not care how many of the gentlemen are caught, and will probably let the democrats take their own course in regard to this part of the inquiry. So far as can be ascertained the republicans are standing entirely on the delensive. They have a private committee looking over the voluminous evidence taken by committees of both houses in Louisiana and Florida, in order to inform the republican members of the Investigating Committee on needful points, on which witnesses can be

There is a report to-night that Anderson and several witnesses who are to follow him will be able to fix upon one or two of the visiting statesmen by letters and other evidence the fact that they had relations with these witnesses after the inauguration, involving a knowledge of frauds and the rewarding of these witnesses for what they had done. It is also said that witnesses will prove conclusively that the republicans knew that the East and West Felicians

parishes ought not to have been thrown out. It is further reported that the demograts hope to prove through Anderson to-merrow-first, that Secretary Sperman induced Anderson to make the alleged fraudulent protest by which East Feliciana parist was sarried by promising him an office; and, second, that Senator Stanley Matthews induced the administration, in consequence of Mr. Sherman's promise, to offer

Anderson a consulate. The House to-day passed the bill appropriating \$20,000 to detray the expenses of the Potter Investieating Committee.

REPLY OF THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION TO

SECRETARY KEY. The democratic members of the Tennessee delegation have decided to issue an address as an offset to the letter of Posimaster General Key. It is intended to be a reply to his letter, although his name will not be mentioned nor will his letter, although his name will not address will declare in specific terms that the signers do not meditate an attack upon the President's title and will not countenance or aid any attack of that king or movement of that character. It will further declare that the lovestigation has for its object the settlement of the charges so persistently made that the President was elected through fraud, in order that the country may know the whole truth.

The delegation say that the record of the demogratic party during the electoral troubles will probably be referred to for the purpose of showing that the same men who are now charged with revolutionary purposes put a stop to suce proceedings and ended an trouble when they could have carried incompanies. It will not be confined to the Tennessee Representation of the appearatment of Busteed, Durrell to the democratic party of the past sixty years had been to make the Supreme Bench of the United States a political bench. Mr. Thurman, side if he about darret wo sides to judge farment of the should undertake to correct and the errors into which the Schator from Maine (Mr. Baine) left, he would have to get a new reace of ite, and the series must remain in perpendicular and the second of the democratic members have expressed a desire to sign the address, and it will not be confined to the Tennessee Representa-The democratic members of the Tennessee delega-

tives, but will be circulated for signatures generally in Congress. Mr. House, of rennessee, will write the

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1878. THE FORT DEARBORN RESERVATION CLAIM DISPOSED OF-REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE-INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE

Bayard to-day, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, treats exclusively of the alleged pre-emption claim of the heirs of Jean Baptiste Beaubien to the lake front portion of the old Fort Dearborn reservation, at Chicago, making no reference to the remaining propositions of Senator Matthews' bill for the tions of the reservation, and for a grant to the city of Chicago of the streets and slleys aid out on said reservation. These claims will be acted upon by the committee in connection with the The following conclusion of the report, however, lays down some principles of general application:—

The following conclusion of the report, however, lays down some principles of general application:—

A careful reading of those statutes of May 3, 1798, and April 21, 1806, leaves no room for doubt that it was in the power of the United States to reserve for its military purposes any perilon of the public domain as might seem necessary or convenient. That there was a reservation and appropriation of the land for government uses now claimed by the hoirs of Beaubien there can be no doubt and that it was occupied by the troops of the United States in 1804, and that they continued in possession with some brief intervals, and nover releasing possession at any time for many years, at least as late as 1839, when the Secretary of War directed the sale of peritions of the reservation.

This occupation being an appropriation authorized by law it follows that Beaubien and all other persons on the land were there at the sufferance and under the jurisdiction and permission of the United States, and, as a consequence, clearly could acquire no rights of settlement or preemption adverse to the government, or in any manner prejudice the United States as to the manner in which the lands should be disposed after the reservation should become useless for its purposes. This disposes of any right to make preemption claim to the land by reason of settlement and cutitivation during the military occupation of the post by the United States.

A further ground urged is that, even if the occupation and appropriation were valid, the United States lost all rights they may have had, because from 1812 until 1816 they abandoned the post. It must be remembered, however, that this abandonment was not voluntary, but was caused by the compaison of war, the troops having been driven out, overtaken and massacreed by the Iddians when they and retreated but a short distance, about two miles, and not a man suffered to escape. Snould this public disaster be permitted to constitute a valid basis for a preemption claim it would establish a precedent unknow

preme Court in the case of Wilcox vs. Jackson (13 Peters, 498), the committee state that "for these and other considerations they report adversely upon the bill, and recommend that it be indefinitely post-

HAYES MISREPRESENTED-MR. POTTER'S

LETTER TO SECRETARY SHERMAN. The reported interview with the President at Gettysorg yesterday in regard to the Potter Investigating Committee is pronounced, st the Executive Mansion, basis at all, and it is said that the President was so continuously occupied with the ceremonies and was no time for interviews. And, besides, language is attributed to him which he could not have uttered under any circumstances, especially as he now (as during the electoral count in Florida and Louisiana) takes no part in the question, being content to leave the investigation where it is now lodged, and to await whatever. It is also said at the Executive Mansion that Postmaster General Key's open letter was not submitted to the President and Cabinet before it was furnished to the press, and that its preparation and publication rested with himself alone,

The following is the text of Mr. Potter's letter to

Secretary Sherman:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1878.

Six—I submitted your letter of the 20th inst., directed to me as Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, &c., to the committee at its first meeting, and I sm unanimously directed by the committee to inform you that until further orders they will permit any person named in the resolution appointing a committee to be present when evidence affecting him is taken and to be attended by his counsel and to offer evidence in his own behalf; but that all questions to entire a committee.

CLARKSON N. POT ER.

To Hob. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 31, 1878.

Mr. Davis, (ind.) of Ili., called up Senate bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit, composed of

to the bill, but he could not let it be passed without noticing statements of the Senators from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) and from Georgia (Mr. Hill), made when the bill was considered by the Senate a few days are Those Senators said, in effect, the bill ought to be postponed until a Senate of democratic majority should confirm the appointments. That was a most extraordinary statement, and he was not surprised that it had arrested the attention of the country, as if there had been a special partisanship in the appointment of judges. It was the first time in the history of the country that it was ever announced on the floor of the Senate that judicial appointments must be held back until the political complexion of the Senate

should determine them. MR. MORGAN INDIGNANT. Mr. Mongan, (dem.) of Ala., said he had never said anything of the kind, nor had he intimated that apenate could influence them. What he did refer to was to the necessity of having judges free from partissn influence. He was not aware that any democratic had been appointed jugge, and when he saw the unbroken current of appointments running in one direction he had the right to infer that it would be conflued. In the contact between a republican President and a "democratic Senaie there would be more probability of having judges selected with reference to their ability and character and not on account of their political standing. He did not desire a republican President to appoint democratic judges unless they should be men deserving the position on account of their high character and ability. If the Senator from Maine (Mr. Biaine) was unwilling to risk his President after the 4th of March next he should not blame him (Mr. Morgan) for his want of faith. The Senator (Mr. Biaine) seemed to give political impression to everything occurring in the Senaie, and to make something out of statements which those uttering tuem did not intend.

A SCRAF OF HISTORY. free from partison influence. He was not

did not intend.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Mr. HLAINE said for sixty years, from the time of John Quincy Adams down to Abraham Lincoin, out of twenty-one judges of the Supreme Court appointed there were but two appointed not of democratic faith.

Mr. Morgas—That accounts for the eminent ability and purity of the judiciary which we had up to a late period.

and purity of the judiciary which we had up to a late period.

Mr. Blanks said one of the closing acts of the administration of John Quincy Adams was to appoint John J. Crittenden a judge, but a semocratic Senate refused to confirm him. One of the closing acts of Mr. Fritmore's administration was to appoint George E. Badger a judge, and a democratic Senate refused to confirm him. The democratic party had committed outrages to prevent any one but a democratic Senate held the nomination of Mr. Crittenden four months and that of Mr. Bagger sixty days.

Mr. Whyth, (dom.) of Mg., inquired how long a wing Senate held the nomination of Judge Taney when General Jackson sent it in.

Mr. Blanks replied Judge Taney was fresh from the field of politics. He went into the Cavinet of General Jackson to go that which a conscientious Secretary of the Treasury refused to do, and he was rewarded for its

and others, and said his object was to eliminate from the appointment of judges all politics.

After some iurther discussion the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LOUISIATIVE BILL.

The Senate then resumed consuderation of the unfinished business, being the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, the penning question being upon an amendment of Mr. Speacer, (rep.) of Aia., to continue the clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs during the rocess at an annual slary of \$2,200, and after a lengthy discussion it was agreed to. Year, 32; days, 9.

Mr. Mondan, of Alabama, submitted an amendment appropriating \$3,000 to investigate the history and habits of insects injurious to the cotton plant and the best means of destroying the same. Agreed to.

Mr. Cockestle, (dem.) of Mo., submitted an amendment amen amendment appropriating \$30,000 for investigating diseases of swine and injectious and contagious diseases incident to all other classes of domesticated animals. After some discussion Mr. Cockrell withdrew the amendment with the understanding that it would be submitted hereafter to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Eusym of Louisians, submitted an amendment

submitted hereafter to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Euszis, of Louisiana, submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for cierks in the office of Serveyor General in Louisiana from \$2,000 to \$6,000. Agreed to.

Several other unimportant amendments were agreed to and the built, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Scaner, read a third time and passed.

The Fisheries Award.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, moved to take up the concurrent resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations approving of the views of that committee embraced in the report to accompany the built providing for the award made by the Fisheries Commission at Halilax under the Treaty of Washington Agreed to.

the provisions of said treaty on the subject, ought to be terminated at the earliest time consistent with the thirty-third article of said treaty."

Mr. Edmunds, in support of his amendment argued that Congress should express an opinion that the award—it it could be called an award—the so-called award was excessive. This government ought to say at the time of paying the money that it would take an attitude so it would not have to pay another five and a half million dollars.

Mr. Savisnuay, (dem.) of Dol., asked if the Sonator (Mr. Edmunds) as chairman of the Judiciary Committee considered the so-called award binding upon this government?

government?
Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., gave notice that when the bill in regard to the payment of this award should be taken up he would submit an amendment providing for the payment of \$5,500,000 by the President, &c., "If the British Minister Resident at Washington lays

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, argued that the award was

or the three commissioners having approved of of the award, but said he did not propose to speak upon that point now.

Mr. Hamin, of Maine, argued that the award was grossly exorbitant, and he did not think our dishermen wanted to soloy the privilege at any such price. He favored the ameadment of the Rumins.

Mr. Bayand, (dem.) of Del., said that he was disposed to believe that the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations was the correct one, and it went as far as it is proper for the Cougress of the United States to go, which was to leave the matter in the bands of the Executive, with authority to pay the award it, after further correspondence with Great Britain, be shall deem that such paymont is demanced by the honor and good faith of the nation. He did not approve of the amendment of Mr. Edmunds because it was like a threat and a menace to accompany the payment. He concerred with the Committee on Fereign Relations that the amount was excessive, but the proceedings of the commission were regular and authorized by the terms of the regular of the proceedings. This country must not lorget that the Alabama daims were settled to the fullest pecuniary satisfaction of the American government, and that award was paid without comment of any kind. Now came our side of the question, and on this we were dectors. He hoped the money would be paid in the manner recommended by the Committee on Foreiga Relationa. We could not find fault with the treaty and break it after the American people had received and held to-day, the money received from the Geneva award.

Mr. Edmunds denied that there was anything like a menace in his amendment. It was merely to express the just right of this matter to term and the condition at this moment, and yet if the worst came in her present difficulties the United States would exercise the greatest industry to preserve our honor and neutrality under the treaty, set that hereafter there would be no occasion for any oil in the worst came in hor present difficulties the United States would exe

Allison went into executive session and when the doors were reopoued at a quarter to six V. M., adjourned.

ARMY INT. LLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1878. The Board of Ordnance officers now in session in New York are ordered to examine Captain W. A. Marye and First Lieutenant John Pitt.an for promotion.

A Board of ordnance officers, to consist of Colones P. V. Hagner, Licutenant Colonel James G. Benton and Lieutant Colone: Silas Crispin is ordered to convene at the Ordnance Agency in New York for the examination of Major T. J. Treadwell for promotion.

First Lieutenant R. H. Pratt, Tenth cavairy, now on leave of absence in this city, is ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to confer, under special instructions from the Adjutant General's office, with Brigadier General John Pope on business connected

Brigadier General John Pope on business connected with the public service.

Physical Cosdition of Graduates.

A board to consist of Sergeou Edward P. Vallum, Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin and Assistant Surgeon Henry Lippincott, are ordered to assemble at United States Mittary Academy at West Point, N. Y., on June II next, to examine into the physical quantifications of the members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission to the academy. Proceedings will be forwarded to the Adjutant Goieral, Separate reports will be made in the case of any graduate deemed to be physically unfit for service and in cases of those-admisted on probation.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1878. Master Hugo Osterbaus is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to duly at the Navy Yard, Nortolk, Va.

THE TALLAPOOSA AT NEWPORT. NewPORT, R. I., May 31, 1878.
The United States steamer Faliapoosa, from New
York, with supplies, arrived at the torpedo station
to-day.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS.

PLATFORM OF THE PARTY-COLORED MEN AS-SURED OF FULL PROTECTION BY THE GOV-FRNING HACE. MONTGOMERY, May 31, 1878.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned sine tie last night. The fellowing is the platform :-The democratic and conservative people of Aisbams in convention assembled, reasserting the principes adopted in our Convention of 1879, do receive and acetars:

First.—I hat the democratic and conservative party of law and order is the only party of the constitution, and to its nativitic and unceasing efforts, noter the biessings of viole, is one the final decay of the radical lenders in their wicked designs, manifested from the taception of the reconstruction, to destroy the peace, happiness and property to both races in the South by involving them in ceass-less turned and collision.

of the profligate expenditures, transquent practices and class legislation which has marked the course of the republican party. The course of the republican party and the course of the republican party has a directly clearly desired with princely perquisites, inconsistent with the simulately of our system of government, they have organized an army of officials now attaining a strength which Daniel Webster warned us forty years ago woul entanger the liberties of our people; we demonse the methods, the measures and the men who are responsible for them as unworthy the support of an honest and free genule. We congrantiate the woole people of Alabama upon the reign of good will and reconcillation, the sense of liberty and security, which pervade the entire limits of the State; and while we rener the stedges of protection to all the colored people we recognize and hold essential that without abridging the rights of any class these great results have, been achieved and can allone be maintained by the union of the great governing race—the white people of the land.

Pourse—that the State government has been ably, wisely and justify administered since the first loanguration of His Excellency, tieorge S. Houston, and we hold that the pledges of the narty to retreach expenditures, retorm abuses, and improve the laws, have neen buly redeemed, in support of this assertion we refer with pleasure and confidence to the statute books, the financial condition of that assertion we refer with pleasure and confidence to the statute books, the financial condition of that the purpose of the demonstration and considerate and considerate and the precedency of the demonstration of the demonstration of the sacce and good order which pervade the whole Common wealth.

THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE.

Execution of Three Negro Murderers Yesterday.

TRAGEDIES IN COLORED LIFE.

The Fence Around the Scaffold Torn Down by a Mob.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE HELPLESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MANSPIELD, Ohio, May 31, 1878. Edward Webb, the negro who murdered William S Finney, seventy years of age, near Mansfield, on the 6th of December, was executed this morncomfortably than the same space of time was passed by Sheriff James Ritchie, of Richland county. omed man siept soundly in his cell from nine rest a minute satisfactorily, his minu being filed with forebodings. There had been threats uttered by tence them selves and destroy the county property, and perhaps injure the county officials. The Sheriff had rising was to smoke a cigar. Then be attired himself had been purchased for the occasion. He laughed and tasked while eating his breakfast of cake and tea. pied in bidding his wife and some other women "good had departed. Later he requested that a pic to go out there (meaning on the scaffold) looking like a preacher and as big as any of them. About ball-past ten o'clock, the death warrant having been read, the Rev. J. Bray (colored) and Rev. Frank Russell (white) and a convertation with the bristore. He sugged as they entered his celt, but soon afterward cried. Tow-ard eleven c'clock he began to pray so loudly that the sound was waited to the ears of the people without, When the clergymen cutered his cell Sheriff Ricchie led the way for those whom he had provided with and eleven c'elock he began to pray so loudly that the sound was waited to the ears of two people without. When the clergymon entered his cell Sheriff Ritchie loud the way for those whom he had provided with cards of admission, through a narrow passage from the jail to the enciosure. This enclosure was composed of high, rough boards, hastily put together, only the gailows standing at one end being shaded from the sun by a roof. Including sheriffs from a dozen neighboring counties, physicians and newspaper men, there were about forty persons within the confined precinct. A cordon of handleid Blues, armed with ionacd and bayoneted guns, extended around the jail and the enclosure, and there were special policemen, but none of them were very effective, as it alterward proved. Many strange people arrived in town on Thursday evening. The rising of the sun this morning was asignified coming of nundreds more, and soon innumerable venicles and loaded special trains began to oring people in by thousands. There were women and little children in the turons, sil intent on reaching the scene of exacution. At him of clock there seemed to be a multitude present. At ten every roof, every tree and every window within seeing radius of the enclosure was occupied with human forms, while a sea of heads shielded the ground from view as far as one could discern anything.

First the assemblege made aself heard by shouts of rather a humorous character. These soon gave way to threats against the military, and were in turn followed by oaths, noots and jeers. The praying of Weeb, which could be heard distinctly when comparative silence prevailed, amused some for awhile, but it grew monotonous. At length four venturesome men rushed past the guards and forced open the door of the inclosure, others climbed over the bayoness of the soldiers on the roof of the jail and shouted wildly. "Jet's kit down!" "Lat's see him swing!" &c. A militaman cocked his revolver and threatman proved by a sea of the soldiers on the resonated through the scale of t

which had oeen swaring with dudanty, there were bloody laces and many bruisses, but nothing serious. Soon after another Similarly loaded barn likewise tumbled and foli and it was a marvet there were not numerous broken limbs. The angry owner of one of these wrecked buildings vainty shook his fist and gnashed his teeth standings vainty shook his fist and gnashed his teeth standing at the edge of the gallows. "Richland county is good for this," said one of the Sherifa. The response was, "I will make these people pay."

As soon as Sheriff Richie was able, after the tearing down of the fence, he wrote the following telegram:—

MANSPIRLD, May 31, 1878. To GOVERNOR BISHOP, Columbus MARSPIELD, May 31, 1878.

A nich of 30,0-0 people have torn down the enclosure.
If I don't hang Weeb people will tear down the jail. What is had I do?

JAMES RITCHIE.

The answer appeared a long time in coming on account of the howling of the mob, although it was answered in a comparatively short period. The reply read: COLUMBUS, May 31, COLUMBUS, May 31.

To Shrript Ritchir;—
Execute law by carrying out the sentence of the court on
the criminal without reference to enclosure.

To Sheriff Ritchie;—

Execute law by carrying out the sentence of the court on the criminal without reference to enclosive.

"Mr. Throok AT. THE SCAPPOLD.

"Bring on your nigger," "Fetch him out," "Give him a chance to wink, wore a lew olighe many sentiments given voice to by the constantly surging throng. Many of the Manadela Blues and special police had reappeared near the scaling throng. Many of the Manadela Blues and special police had reappeared near the scaling throng the sentiments given voice to by the constantly surging throng. Many of the Manadela Blues and special police had reappeared near the scaling throng the sentiment of the sen

form, the black flend engaged in a desperate straggle with James Finney. The latter could not at first disentangle himself from the bedelothes, but first disentangle himself from the bedelothes, but finally sot himself free, and over a troke of superior dexterity wrenched the stock of the gun that his more powerful antagonist retained from his hands. The Rev. Mr. Finney then ran up stairs and by firing off another gun that was in the hired man's possession and shouting alarmed the neighbors. The negro had taken flight, but was readily captured at his rough-board house, and easily usentified. Webb was not at all injured by his struggle with the Rev. James Finney, although the olergyman suffered severely, and it was a long time before he wholly recovered. Mrs. James Finney's injuries were serious. The aged Mr. Finney died soon after receiving his wounds.

HANGED FOR AN OUTRAGE UPON A LADY-HE ATTRIBUTES HIS VATE TO LIQUOR.

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HOUSTON, Texas, May 31, 1878. of the law and was hanged at Groesbeck, James County, to-day for an outrage on Miss Whatley on November 8, 1877. Robertson was a native of Grimes county, was twentyhis career has been one of crime and bloodshed. The crime for which he suffered death was committed while in a state of intoxication. The victim is a respectable lady of forty-five years of age. her down and accomplished his desire He made no attempt to escape, and was captured, tried and sentenced to death. In conversation with the Herald representative about an hour beto:e he was executed he said he "felt builty." and was going to a better country. His stoical fortitude left him a lew minutes before the march to the gallows. He trembled, and showed other signs of trepldation. Five thousand people witnessed the hanging. Arriving on the scaffold at two e'clock, Robertson contessed his crime and admitted that his doom was just. Sheriff Tyne let the drop fall at twenty minutes past two, the rope shipped to the back of Robertson's neck, the fall producing strangulation. Life was extinct in twenty minutes. The body was cut down and given to the surgeons, according to his request, His last words were, "Had it not been for liquor I would be a free man to-day." Three days before the execution Robertson professed religion and was bapitzed in a tank at the railroad depot. His death is turgersted and will have a salutary effect in checking crime in Texas. No disturbance of any kind occurred during the day.

ELIZA BOY-HIS ADDRESS TO THE COURT-THE STOLY OF HIS VIOLENT LOVE AND PAR-TICULARS OF THE CRIME.

Bowling Green, Caroline County, Va., May 31, 1878.

This morning John Henry Robinson was hanged for the murder of Eliza Roy. He was visited by three of the brothers of Eliza, to whom he expressed the on his knees to them and asked their forgiveness as he hoped to be forgiven. His confessions and cenitent spirit awoke general commiseration and pity and the visitors left him deeply affected. The scaffold was erected in the centre of a large hallway passing directly through the middle of the jail building. Not more than four bundred persons witnessed the execu-Nearly every portion of the county was represented, so great was the interest taken in this very singular and remantic tragedy in colored life. At forty-five minutes past eleven this morning Robinson, accompanied by Sheriff Coghill and Jailer Davis, left his cell in the fail building and nimbly stepped on the scaffold celled he experienced by the exit from his six fees and a half by six feet and a half iron cage was brief, but evidently grateful while it lasted. He was dressed in a neat suit, but over this he wore a long, ghastly looking black robe, which produced a thrill of horror among the spectators. Robany perceptible tremor, and his manner and delivery people of both sexes and told them to take warping by his example and avoid evil company. He said and friends and followed their presents he would not then was. He was free to acknowledge that his sen once was tout and that he deserved to die for the teras he believed God had forgiven him. The condemned man then took an affectionate larewell of Dr. Glassel, the Sheriff, the Jailer and a number of friends. A brie prayer was offered by the Rev. S. J. G. Rowe (white) and Burwell Toler (colored) and the ceremonies w.ro ended. All this lasted only fifteen minutes, and twelve, the traditional black cap being drawn over the face and the baiter adjusted, the Sheriff withdrew the bar that held last the drup. A screeching noise was

for interment. This has been the only execution here in filten years.

The quiet, secluded and pretty little village of Sparta, in this county, was the scene of a romantic leve sfair to colored into, terminating in a tragedy, induced by jealousy. In the summer of 1874, during the months of July or August, John Henry Robinson, an active, intelligent and partially educated young colored man, became enamored of a dusty belle, named Eliza Roy. John and Eliza lived in the immediate neighborhood of Sparta. John was twenty-three years of ago; Eliza was eighteen. They both could read and write, and as a recognition of these accomplishments were considered the leaders of colored society in Sparta. That John Henry loved too well, but not wisely, soon became apparent. Eliza was a firl. He was all love and devotion, and pressed his suit with the greatest ardor; she was playful and triling. In this way the summer passed, Autumn came and yet John Henry had made no perceptible progress in the safections of the lovely Eliza. He became convinced that he had a rival, and that has rival was probably successful. The files to triured him. He brought every possible influence to bear upon Eliza to induce her to marry him, and in the freizy of his palousy he remarked to more than one friend of his that it Eliza did not marry him and should never marry any other mas.

**About two weeks before the murder took place John Henry got a friend of his togo with him to use Eliza and procure her consent for him to go to the clerk's office to obtain a marriage license, but Eliza positively declined to give the necessary authority. From this time forward John Henry became morosa and suilen. He refused to listen to the advice of his friends, and had evidentity resolved upon the course he was to pursue, On the night become, but Eliza came down to that house on some effects of the friends, and had evidentity resolved upon the course he was to give the mother a work on her wedding garasis, for she was to five the necessary and hearty and some him to

JEALOUSY, REVENGE AND MURDER. GOVERNOR VANCE COMMUTES A DEATH SEN TENCE TO PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE-ANOTHER STRANGE STORY OF CRIME AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE. PLYMOUTH, N. C., May 29, 1878. on the 31st of May, and for which event every prepon the Sist of May, and for which event overly preparation had been made, left yesterday for Raieigh in charge of Sheriff Shenill, Governor Vance having decided to commute the sentence to hard labor in the State Penitentiary. A large crowd assembled to see

> A CARBER OF CRIME law in Bortic county, N. C., and was placed in jall at Windsor for shooting a negro woman with a pistol loaded with rusty nails. Smallwood and the woman lived together as man and wife, and she is yet a suf-Windsor at the time Smallwood was incarcerated was another negro named Dennis Brown, who was serving a term of imprisonment for whipping the woman who shared his bed and board, but whose relation was not sauctioned by the Church or the law of the land. Some time after wite of a negro named Britton Veale, who removed her to the plautation of Mr. William Norfleet, nea Brown and be swore vengeance, and when Smallwood took up his quarters in fall Brown easily obtained his new companyon's consent to treak jail and cear him company on a murderous errand to the dwelling of Britton Veale. The work or obtaining their liberty was a matter of very little difficulty, and together they floit to the wows and footed it steatishily away from Windsor without pur-sut.

> the negro start, and the jeers and executions that assailed his cars in the form of a parting salute must

company vale. The work or obtaining their liberty was a matter of very little difficulty, and logsther they find to the woods and fooded it stealthily away from Windsor without pur-ut.

A few days afforward the neighborhood of Rozabell was sucoked with the intelligence of the horrible murder of Britton Voale. This occurred about nine o'clock on a dark wad stormy night in the spring time of the year. According to the statement of the wife Vesle, with his family, were sealed at supper at the time, when they were all suddenly disturbed by the violent stanking of a piede of chain fastence on one of the front door poats, and used to lock the door on the food through the head and fell dead to the ground outside. He did a quickly that a biscult he had it line mouth easing remained there until the door, the chain assassed out at the top of the beed, showing that the assassio was immediately under his violent assassed out at the top of the beed, showing that the assassio was immediately under his violent, but they so woil concealed themselves in the woods and awamps that pursuit did not take piace for nearly three months. Finally the murderers lell in company with a vagabond white tramp unmed St. Clair, and grew so boid and reckless in foraging for food that they would in broad skylight deflanuly steal the dinner buckets and begs of the near ploughmen at work in the corndeids. Sheriff F. W. Bell, of Bortin, was then notified of the whereabouts of the gang and a posse of sixty odd men started to capture the trio of marausers. The lugitives were loads time started from their lair in the woods and run into a deep ravine, but the darkness of night coming on the Sheriff sund flowers and flowers and the desperators outle be surrounded and daptired without a different process was observed the desperators outle be surrounded and daptired without and knives. Morning came, bow-rounded and daptired without and the target of the proper was observed the desperators could be surrounded and proper the process of the proper that the co

MURDER BY LYNCH LAW.

A DESPERADO DRAGGED FROM HIS BED AND SHOT BY MASKED MEN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 31, 1878.

A despatch states that on Wednesday night, at wensville, Gibson county, Ind., Andy Compagnion, a desperado, was taken from his bed by six masked men, carried to the outskirts of the town and riddled with bullets. Compagnion had for a long time to seems been suspected of attempts to rob James A. Robinson, a prominent cattle dealer, who was in the habit of riding around the country with considerable sums of money upon his person. There had been several attempts to rob him. One night he was called to the door, and upon his appearance was fired upon by a gang of robbers, receiving two wounds, not fainl. Robinson returned the fire, dispersing them. He made vigilint search for the robbers, and one, William Knight, was arrested, convicted and sent to the Ponttentiary. No positive evidence being found against Compagnion he was discharged. A trap was laid to get a confession from him, but he avoided it, having been warned. He alterward endeavored to shoot one Simpson, who was one of the principal parties concerned in the formation of the trap. This so incensed the people that a mob assembled and killed him as stated. sums of money upon his person. There had been

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

FORT MCKINNEY, Wy. T., May 31, 1878. On the 24th inst. Harry Anderson, an employé in the quartermaster's department here, who was sitting by a tree watching a herd of mules, was shot from behind and instantly killed, after which he was robbed. Suspicion rests on a soldier of this post as robbed. Suspicion rests on a solder of this post as the murderer, from the fact that a citizen saw the solder, with his gus and a beit full of cartriages, in the immediate vicinity a short time previous to the finding of the body. A board of officers has been ordered to investigate the matter. Circumstantial evidence so far produced will evidently convict the soldier of willin murder. Blood was found on his books, which he had secreted, and also on his socks caused from a noie in the boots. The Blood was examined by physicians and proved to be human blood. Unless the soldier of an prove an albit, which he had not yet done, the chances are against him. He is now confined in the post guardhouse.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. Sr. Louis, Mo., May 21, 1878. Mrs. Thompson, a widow about fifty years old, ighly connected and respected, killed her daughter Nettie, about sixteen years old, with a razor while sleeping in bed at Springfield, Mo., Wednesday night last, and then cut her own threat. Temporary insanity, occasioned by sickness, is assigned as a cause for the act.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 31, 1878. On the larm of Robert Linn, four miles from Hills-pore, this morning a portable sawmill boiler exploded, killing three men and severely scaiding three others. One man was thrown completely over a tail tree. The boiler was found 300 yards distant.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., May 31, 1878. Mrs. Mcfioliern was run over and killed by the evening train on the canal road at Northampton to-

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE SENSATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May \$1, 1878. where the body of J. Scott Harrison was found yester day, was released to-day on \$5,000 bail, Dr. Whitaker,

only, was released to-say on 5,000 only, Dr. whitaker, of the faculty, appearing as surety.

Mr. Harrison's body was taken to Spring Grove Cemetery, w. ere it wil remaissantil autous, when it wil be reinterred at North Hend.

No turther arrests have been made ,but the excitement is still intense.